PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1785.

NEW-YORK, *May* 31.

In conſequence of the Votes and Reſolutions of the Merchants, Traders and others, of the town of Boſton, *on the alarming ſtate of their commerce with* Great-Britain, *the following petition to Congreſs, with the circular letters, were forwarded by the Committee appointed for that purpoſe.*

Boſton *April* 22, 1785.

To the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency and Honors,

YOUR petitioners, the merchants, traders and others, of the town of Boſton, at a large and reſpectable meeting, beg leave unanimouſly to expreſs their ſentiments on the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of the commerce of this country; and to requeſt the immediate interpoſition of thoſe powers for its relief, with which Congreſs may be *now* inveſted. If your authority had been equal to the object of their preſent application, your petitioners are fully convinced that their grievances would not at this time have been the ſubject of your deliberation; nor would it have been matter of regret that the unfortunate delinquency of ſome of the States in the union, in withholding the neceſſary power from Congreſs, had hitherto precluded the enjoyment of thoſe commercial benefits, which the happy eſtabliſhment of our national independency had given us ſo much reaſon to expect.

In full confidence, however, that *ſuch power* will be ſoon, if it is not already delegated, as alone can redreſs the preſent, and prevent the impending evil: Your petitioners obſerve, that the *ſhips* and *commodities* of that nation, whoſe *inſidious* conduct has long been the object our peculiar jealouſy, are received in our ports under the ſame advantages with our own, while our navigation, in return, is diſcouraged by every poſſible embarraſſment; and our exports, on *their part*, are either *prohibited*, or if *admitted* to their ports, are loaded with the moſt rigorous exactions. In proof of our aſſertions, we need but point the attention of the Congreſs, to the enormous duties on our rice, oil, and tobacco; to the principle and ſpirit of their navigation, or to a bill lately agitated in the Britiſh Parliament, which now moſt probable has the ſanction of a law, for the ſupport and encouragement of their American fiſhery, to the direct prejudice of our own, and is intended to derive that benefit from theſe States, as in our apprehenſion and on their principles, ought only to be permitted in our own bottoms. It is indeed unneceſſary to multiply examples, when the ſtaple productions of every State feel alike the baneful influence of ſuch regulations.

To add to theſe evils, already ſufficient to excite our utmoſt diſquiet, the late intervention of Britiſh factors in this State threatens a monopoly of our trade, and haſtens the rapid decreaſe of our circulating medium—an event pregnant with the utmoſt miſchief, not only to the mercantile intereſt in particular, but to the commnnity at large.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, your petitioners beg leave to requeſt of the very auguſt body which they now have the honor to addreſs, that the numerous *impoſitions* of the Britiſh, on the trade and exports of theſe States, may be forthwith contravened by ſimilar expedients on our part; elſe, may it pleaſe your Excellency and Honors, the commerce of this country, and of conſequence its wealth, power, and perhaps the union itſelf, may become victims to the artifice of a nation whoſe arms have been in vain exerted to accompliſh the ruin of America.

John Hancock
Samuel A. Otis
Samuel Breck
John C. Jones
Samuel Barret
Edward Payne
Caleb Davis
Thomas Ruſſel,
Jonathan L. Auſtin
Charles Jarvis
William Tudor
Stephen Higginſon
Joſeph Barrell
Perez Morton
Joſeph Ruſſel jun.

[CIRCULAR.]

Boſton, 22d April, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

WE being appointed by the Merchants, Traders, and others, citizens of this town, to write to the Merchants of the ſeveral ſea-ports of the United States, on the alarming ſituation of our commercial intercourſe with Great Britain, do, in their names, addreſs you on the ſubject; which we doubt not, you will think with us, requires mature and ſerious deliberation, as well as the moſt ſpirited and virtuous exertions, to be properly arranged.

Happy ſhould we be, if we could deviſe ſome plan which would effectually produce and laſtingly cement that union of ſentiment, on which ſo eſſentially depend the advantage and ſtability of the commerce of this country: We do not, however, preſume to dictate what is beſt to be done in this critical ſituation of our affairs; but conceive it highly neceſſary to have a free communication of the ſentiments of the mercantile intereſt; as on meaſures which may be adopted in conſequence of this correſpondence, ſome permanent and beneficial purpoſes may be effected.

It is with regret we obſerve, that no commercial treaty at preſent ſubſiſts between the United States and Great Britain; as from this ſource, and the fooliſh predilection of too many of our countrymen for the manufactures of that nation, we are principally ſubjected to the inconveniencies we now experience; For by her navigation act, ſince the eſtabliſhment of our independence, we are left, in common with other aliens, to the moſt rigorous reſtrictions upon our trade: In conſequence of which, the heavy port charges, with other duties impoſed on the productions of this country (even where we are permitted to ſend them) amount almoſt to a prohibition of our making any other remittance than that of caſh, in exchange for their merchandize: A miſchief, already ſo deeply felt by every order of citizens among us, as to produce a general complaint of the want of a ſufficient medium to anſwer the common purpoſes of life.

The carrying trade, ſo important to this country, is alſo eſſentially affected; and Great-Britain is endeavouring, by every means in her power, to annihilate it, by prohibiting the entry of our ſhips in her Weſt-India colonies—diſcouraging, and (by rumours which are greatly exaggerated) preventing her own manufactures, intended for our conſumption, from being ſhipped in American bottoms, unleſs burthened with an extra charge by employing *her* veſſels—by depriving *our* ſhips of the privilege of carrying the produce of our country to Quebec, Newfoundland, &c.—and by reſtricting the ſale of them in any part of the Britiſh dominions, confiſcating the property in ſome inſtances, and ſubjecting it to duties equal to a prohibition in others; while the ſubjects of that nation are permitted to ſend their veſſels to any part of the continent for bread, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. and to ſhip them from moſt of the ſtates upon the ſame terms with our own ſubjects, and from others, with but a trifling diſcrimination. A trade, the balance of which is ſo eſſentially againſt us, muſt, if not ſpeedily checked, inevitably ruin us.

Feelingly impreſſed, therefore, with the neceſſity of an immediate attention to a ſubject, ſo important to the people of America, the merchants, traders and others, citizens of this town, have held a general meeting to conſult upon meaſures neceſſary to be adopted on this occaſion; the encloſed reſolutions will acquaint you with the reſult of their deliberations: Some of the expedients there uſed are meant only as temporary remedies, and intended ſolely to retard the ruin which threatens us, until a general ſyſtem of relief can be adopted.

Perſuaded, however, that the exertions of individual cities, or even ſtates, without the ſupport of the whole confederacy, will be an ineffications, or at moſt can operate only as a partial relief, and that nothing ſhort of veſting Congreſs with full powers to regulate the internal as well as the external commerce of all the ſtates, can reach the miſchiefs we complain of, we would, agreeably to the directions of the encloſed proceedings, recommend to you an immediate application to the legiſlature of your ſtate, to veſt ſuch powers in Congreſs (if they have not already done it) as ſhall be competent to the great and intereſting purpoſe of placing the commerce of the United States upon the footing of perfect equality with every other nation; and to requeſt you alſo to petition Congreſs, (when they ſhall be thus cloathed with authority) to make ſuch internal regulations as ſhall have that happy effect, encourage an attention to our manufactures, and remove the embarraſſments under which our trade at preſent labours.

We are, gentlemen, with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem, your friends and brethren in a common cauſe.

To the merchants of the ſeveral ſea ports through the United States.

[*Circular.*]

BOSTON, *April* 22d, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

THE encloſed reſolves, unanimouſly entered into by the merchants, traders and others, citizens of this town, together with their petition to Congreſs, will at once manifeſt our alarming apprehenſions, that the preſent diſtracted and ignominious ſtate of our commerce will, if not immediately corrected, prove runious to our country.

Were not the embarraſſments on out trade, by fatal experience, too well known to you to require a particular ſtatement, it would be eaſy to prove the neceſſity of adopting this, or a ſimilar conduct, by a detail of facts, and a train of arguments not fairly to be controverted; it being evident, on a curſory view, that the neceſſary effect of the reſtrictions in queſtion, is deſtruction to our ſhip-buildings, fiſheries, navigation, and commerce in all its branches, and conſequently to the property and ſupport of the merchant, huſbandman, and mechanic.

Theſe reflections cannot fail to excite a manly indignation in the minds of our countrymen, to induce them to proteſt againſt a commerce ſo baneful in its conſequences, and to animate them to every exertion in the purſuit, and earlieſt poſſible application of the moſt effectual remedy.

Happy are we in the conſideration, that the reſources of America, if properly called forth and improved, are fully competent to our independent and comfortable ſupport, to the moſt extenſive and beneficial commerce, and, conſequently, to our national opulence, credit, and dignity. This cultivation and improvement muſt, however, originate in the virtue of individuals; but be directed to its proper end by the wiſdom and firmneſs of the fœderal government, ſupported by the ſame perſonal virtue, in the due execution of its laws.

To this virtue of our fellow-citizens, rouſed as it muſt be, by a deep ſenſe of injury and proſpect of ruin, we have appealed in the encloſed reſolutions; and on this virtue we depend for your cordial acceptance and ſupport.

We conceive it to be of the firſt importance, that you impreſs on the minds of your fellow-citizens, the neceſſity of inſtructing their repreſentatives, at the next general court, to move for the *moſt preſſing directions to their Delegates in Congreſs*, to accelerate (as much as in them lies) the regulation of commerce; as upon this ground only, we can meet Great-Britain upon terms of reciprocity in our future connections; and as nothing ſhort of this can afford us effectual relief.

The union of all the ſea-ports in this ſtate will give energy to our application to Congreſs, in concert with thoſe of the merchants in the other ſtates.

In all our views and proceeding, we regard and connect the ſea-ports of Maſſachuſetts, as members of the ſame body, whoſe intereſt are, and always muſt be inſeparable.

Your chearful concurrence we may, therefore, in return, expect; not doubting the ſucceſs of ſuch meaſures as are founded on the principles of juſtice and ſound policy, and ſupported by the united and ſpirited exertions of a virtuous people.

We are, Gentlemen, with every
Sentiment of eſteem and reſpect,
Your friends and brethren in a common cauſe.

JOHN HANCOCK, Chairman.

To the Merchants in the ſeveral ſea-ports in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

June 1. By recent letters from South-Carolina, we are favoured with the pleaſing intelligence from Dominica, that affords a proſpect of a valuable commerce between this country and the Spaniſh Dominions, on the Main: Importing that in December laſt, the Spaniſh Superintendant and Conſul, had appointed John Skey Euſtace (this gentleman is the eldeſt ſon of the late Dr. Euſtace, and a nephew of General Donald Campbell, of this ſtate) late a Colonel in the fœderal army, and practitioner of law in Georgia, Inſpector-General of their trade with America; and that he had ſailed from Dominico for Alveres, a ſettlement on the Spaniſh main, where much of their treaſure from Mexico and Peru is lodged, until ſhipped for Old Spain. This appointment is deemed moſt honourable and lucrative, ſuppoſed to be worth ten thouſand pounds ſterling per annum. Col. Euſtace's diſtinguiſhed abilities and lively genius had rendered him a favourite with that poliſhed courtier and ſtateſman.

NEWBURY-PORT, *May* 18.

Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Ceres, Captain St. Barbe, in 20 days from Corke.—In her came paſſengers, the Hon. Jonathan Jackſon and Nathaniel Tracy, Eſquires, of this town——Mr. John Temple was alſo a paſſenger, but died about a week before the veſſel arrived —— One of the hands alſo, we hear, fell from a yard-arm, and was drowned —— By the above arrival we have not received one news-paper, nor any late intelligence, only that a war had not then commenced, but was ſuppoſed to be near at hand; and that the American veſſel ſaid to be captured by the Emperor's cruiſers, was taken only in conſequence of our Congreſs not having paid proper attention to a writing ſent them by the Emperor upwards of two years ago —— It is ſaid that they do not pretend to make a prize of her—that the hands are all well treated; and that ſhe will be releaſed, as ſoon as Congreſs have replied to the Emperor.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

Has for SALE, or to RENT for one Year or the Summer Seaſon,

AN elegant ſtone DWELLING-HOUSE, piazza front and back, with convenient out-houſes, a large garden, and 85 acres of land, or only a few acres for paſture, as may be wanted; ſituated on a pleaſant bank on the river Delaware, about ſeven miles from the city, equally healthy and pleaſant to any place in Pennſylvania.

He has alſo for Sale, a compleat ſett of Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Canvas and Ship Chandlery, for a ſhip about 63 feet keel.

The terms of payment for the above will be made eaſy.

Delaware State, ſſ.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, June 12, A. M. 1784.

A PETITION from divers owners of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate on both ſides of St. George's creek, in New-Caſtle county, praying leave to bring in a bill for cutting a canal and erecting a brick or ſtone trunk or ſluice for diſcharging the waters from the ſaid meadows, and for other purpoſes, was preſented to the chair, and read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, firſt giving ſix weeks notice thereof in the public papers, in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the Houſe, and offer their objections thereto, if any they have.

Extract from the Minutes,

§ 6 w JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a writ of *Venire Facias*, under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices, aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned, to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever; as alſo to deliver the goals of all perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, To the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoner, that they be at Cheſter, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, there to be held, on the twenty-ſeventh day of June next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Cheſter, the ſeventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Juſt imported per the London, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At the GOLDEN BOY, near the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third-Street,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, oval and ſquare, in elegant carved and gilt Frames, with Girandoles to match; alſo in ornamented and plain Mahogany Frames of all the uſual Sizes. A large Variety of the beſt London made PAPER HANGINGS; japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, Mugs, Cans, &c, of the beſt Workmanſhip, and at the loweſt Prices.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of GARRET and SORREL, Graſiers, either by bond, bill or book debt, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment to SETH WILLIS, near the Draw-bridge; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are hereby notified to bring in their reſpective accounts for ſettlement, to

Philad. May 25, 1785. § RICHARD DOWNING, WILLIAM KENLY, SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Daniel Burns, in Front-ſtreet, a brown HORSE, about ſix years old, 14 hands and an half high, trots and paces, carries well, ſhod before with old ſhoes, ſtrikes his hind feet againſt the fore ones, by which the hoofs are much broke, has no white about him. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to Peter Mierken, at the ſugar-houſe, in Shippen-ſtreet, Southwark, or to John Lukens, in Towamenſing townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by either of the above perſons. || May 30.

FOUND, a few Days ago,

A FINAL Settlement Certificate, ſigned JOHN PIERCE, Commiſſioner. The owner, on proving property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to the Printers hereof. May 28.

To the FREEMEN of *Pennſylvania*, and the other States of *America*.

ANTIENT, and retired from the buſy walks of life, I ſeldom have an opportunity of ſeeing the political publications of the day; but being lately at a neighbour's houſe, I accidentally took up one of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers News-papers, and read a piece, entituled, "*The Remonſtrance from divers Inhabitants of the State to the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania*," claiming a reſtoration of their rights of citizenſhip, on the principles of the conſtitution, of which they had by laws for ſeveral years paſt been deprived. I alſo read another piece, called, "The report of the committee appointed on the petitions from divers perſons who call themſelves reſidents and inhabitants of the ſtate, &c." which report was ſigned by ſeveral names, and ſaid to be preſented to the General Aſſembly, and voted adopted, by 42 againſt 14 of the members. As I had never heard the names of thoſe committee-men mentioned for any commendable act, either in public or private life, and from the malicious tendency of the report, "I was conſtrained to believe" the piece was ſpurious, and the names and adoption were only made uſe of, as ſome gentlemen adopt illegitimate offspring, to ſanctify the criminality of their own *vicious* and *proſtituted* inclinations. On enquiry, however, I found that the report was real, and the production of a man for many years rendered conſpicuous for his perſecuting ſpirit, and lately convicted before the public tribunal of aſſerting a *falſhood*, for the ſole purpoſe of injuring the diſtreſſed and perſecuted non-jurors.

Tho' late in my ſpeculations, the not leſs expedient is the publication, and I hope to be indulged with the liberty of preſenting them to the conſideration of the public.

The remonſtrance appears to be written in a conciſe and manly diction, and the purport worthy of ſome ſerious attention. The remonſtrants ſay, "That, by the operation of ſeveral laws of this ſtate, they find themſelves deprived of their inherent and invaluable rights, and reduced beneath the dignity of citizens; that application hath been made to the Aſſemblies of this ſtate for a reſtoration of thoſe rights, without effect; and in ſupport of their claims, they beg leave to recite ſeveral diſtinct ſections of the conſtitution and frame of government, as apply to their caſe; and declare, that they think it a duty they owe to themſelves, and to poſterity, to claim thoſe rights of freemen, leſt a precedent be eſtabliſhed, by which future generations may be enſlaved in Pennſylvania, whoſe conſtitution declares all men to be free."

The committee introduce their reflections by ſaying, "To anſwer accuſations founded upon erroneous principles, is often more diſagreeable than to encounter the moſt pleaſing and decent, tho' erroneous arguments. Notwithſtanding this, we ſhall condeſcend to undertake the taſk."---On my part, leſt expreſſions ſhould drop in the courſe of theſe obſervations on the report, that may be conſidered exceptionable, I ſhall uſe, (when convenient) the elegant language of the committee.

The committee ſay, "The petitioners (I ſuppoſe they allude to the whole body of non-jurors) pretend to have a right to elect officers, and be elected into office, and to all other privileges of citizens of this commonwealth, from reſidency and inhabitancy within this ſtate for ſeveral years; and in ſupport of this pretence, they cite the 1ſt, 7th, 8th and 16th ſections of the conſtitution, and alſo the 6th, 9th and 10th ſections of the frame of government; and laſtly, accuſe the Legiſlature with having arbitrarily, and in direct violation of the conſtitution, deprived them of the rights of citizenſhip, which they think is a natural right."

That theſe charges are brought by the non jurors againſt the laws in force, depriving them of their "inherent and unalienable rights, are true; and that thoſe rights are "natural," and poſitive, from the firſt ſection of the conſtitution, which declares "that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and unalienable rights," are alſo true. Now, unleſs the committee in their wiſdom can prove, that any thing born with a man is not "natural," (which they have not produced a ſingle authority from the conſtitution to ſupport) their poſition falls to the ground. But, in order to blacken the idea of remonſtrating in favour of "deprived privileges," they have foiſted in the word "*arbitrarily*," as the non-jurors term of reproach and reflection againſt them. This logic of the committee may be familiar within the bar of their appointment, but will not do on more honorable ground. Whatever inference the committee may have drawn from the tenor of the remonſtrance, the points therein ſtated are uncontrovertable. 'Tis not from "reſidency" or "inhabitancy" only, that the remonſtrants, petitioners or non-jurors (for they are the ſame) claim the rights of citizenſhip, but from ſeveral and diſtinct parts of the conſtitution, which they recite. The committee further ſay, "It does not appear from any of the petitioners who the ſubſcribers are, whether aliens, attainted perſons, non-jurors, or diſaffected to the government, but *we* are moſt charitably led to conclude, from them, that they are men, who, tho' required by law, refuſed to take an oath or affirmation, and continued in that refuſal for three years and four months." Three years and four months may be a long time for men to decline taking an oath, but to rob them of their good name and privileges (which to men of honor is eſteemed preferable to life) and leave them as ſlaves for ever, can hardly be called an act of "charity." From the tenor of the oath, it was never deſigned to be taken, which appears to be the *object* of its being made. Beſides, the time allowed to take the oath in, was but twelve days for ſome parts, and leſs than forty for all the inhabitants of the ſtate, which was a thing altogether impoſſible. This, ſay the committee, is "to the great concern of all the friends of the revolution," and, with "charity," I may add mankind in general.

When men "undertake a taſk," they ſhould at leaſt know where to begin, for the committee declare, "they do not know who the ſubſcribers are," at the ſame time "are charitably led to ſuppoſe them to be aliens," &c. 'Tis the peculiar happineſs of many of the ſubſcribers, that they are totally unacquainted with any of the committee; for they now have, and hope ever ſhall make better friendſhip and acquaintance. Many of the non-jurors (beſides the "petitioners") are deſcended from the firſt ſettlers and improvers of the ſtate, have filled honorable ſtations under the old, and firmly attached to the preſent government, and enjoy property by inheritance or hard-earned induſtry; while many of their perſecutors have no other criterion to be judged by but the oath accidentally taken in time, or by their caſual "reſidence or inhabitancy." The committee ſay, "they are conſtrained to believe that the petitioners are profeſſed Britiſh ſubjects, or enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind, or cowards," &c. Theſe epithets are "modeſt," and the "belief charitable," and I appeal to the common feelings of humanity, whether the non-jurors, who have demeaned themſelves during the war and ever ſince as peaceable ſubjects, ſubmitting to be taxed not only in common with others of their fellow-ſubjects, but taxed by law two-fold, unrepreſented, and many of them ſtripped of all their property, at the ſame time performing all the good offices of friendſhip and kindneſs to ſociety in general, or *thoſe* who, in violation of their oath (which they would have the world believe to be the touchſtone of patriotiſm) are ſupporting laws of diſfranchiſement, contrary to the conſtitution, have acted moſt like enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind?"

That a teſt, oftentimes "arbitrarily" impoſed, and ſeldom voluntarily taken, has been a cover for "cowards, enemies to liberty and the common rights of mankind," need not be here particularized; and though five years and ſix months have elapſed ſince the time laſt appointed for taking it, it is not yet eſtimated of that ſerious importance to the ſupport of the conſtitution or government, by the eaſy manner in which *many of the pretended patriots* wave the obſervance of it.

Thoſe heroes, patriots and virtuous perſons, who, next under God (which is a miracle to allow his attributes in the caſe) at every hazard of life and fortune procured thoſe advantages "ariſing from our late glorious revolution," I apprehend, did not depend on the ſlight texture of the teſt-laws for ſalvation "from the cruelties of the Britiſh army," otherwiſe they would not have obtained the object of their wiſhes; therefore, we may "charitably be led to conclude," that the perſecutors of the non-jurors, who have not exerciſed any other means than the oath, had little ſhare in the "glorious revolution."

The petitioners, ſay the committee, "had no ſhare in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our conſtitution, or in the eſtabliſhing them by arms"-----thus "charitably" undertaking to prove too much, they do not prove any thing. For the "declaration of independence" was at an early period of the war (July 4, 1776) that there was not any law enjoining perſons to appear on that occaſion, and therefore every body was then on an equal footing. The firſt teſt-law was in June 1777, and the laſt in 1779, ſo that the moſt violent enemy of the non-jurors has no other proof of his patriotiſm in the intermediate time than his bare aſſertion. The "eſtabliſhment of them by arms" may probably be true, as many of the non-jurors are of that religious profeſſion who do not bear arms, and are protected in that principle by the 8th ſection of the conſtitution, by yielding an equivalent to perſonal ſervice, wherein they have borne a great proportion of the expences of this ſtate during the war, and I appeal to the Aſſembly for a confirmation of it.

The committee ſay, "no ſociety would receive perſons as members, whoſe wiſhes and endeavours had been to deſtroy it, and every civil government muſt have a right of demanding of its members aſſurances of their fidelity, even under the penalty of being deprived of all their privileges, or being diſowned altogether."

The ground on which all our privileges ſtands, is the conſtitution. On examining the words or conſtruction of it, we ſhall not find any thing that bears analogy to either of thoſe ideas. It is ſeldom the caſe that men, having "a ſufficient evident common intereſt in the community" (which muſt certainly mean ſomething more than an oath) are deſirous of wiſhing (much more endeavouring) to deſtroy it. To love our native country, and be intereſted in its concerns, is natural to all men. The revolution, I apprehend, was founded in this love, in equal liberty, equal repreſentation, and diſtributive juſtice, neither of which, by any other "intereſt or attachment," could with propriety have taken place.

The committee, having ſpent many words in proving little to the purpoſe againſt the non-jurors, proceed to ſay, "we will now enquire whether there are any words in the conſtitution, that will authoriſe a conſtruction which is contrary to fundamental principles, contrary to common ſenſe, and muſt, ſooner or later, effect its diſſolution; for the petitioners have the modeſty to quote the 7th ſection of the declaration of rights, which is the baſis upon which the whole ſuperſtructure muſt depend." In quoting of this ſection, the committee have "charitably" left out a principal part---"that all elections ought to be free," and that all freemen, &c. Now, I apprehend that elections *are not free*, where a poſterior teſt is made the object for refuſing that *freedom*, and an excluſion of privileges for ever takes place in conſequence of it. Of whom are the committee to enquire for a "conſtruction" of the conſtitution, but to the conſtitution itſelf, and according to the common accepted meaning of the words. The words import no ſuch thing, and therefore, if the privileges of the ſubject depends on the accidental "conſtruction" of partial men, they are held on a very ſlender tenure, and not worthy of either "arms or conſtitution to defend them, but inevitably muſt (as the committee wiſely expreſs themſelves) ſooner or later effect their diſſolution."

The committee further ſay, "that individuals are not competent to interpret the conſtitution, for a difference of opinion might happen. The Legiſlature muſt have the power, as they repreſent the whole community." It is true the Legiſlature are compoſed of individuals, but, inſtead of repreſenting "the whole community, they do not repreſent above one third part of the people, and although no difference of opinion might happen in the Legiſlature, a conſtruction very different from the intention of the conſtitution may take place, "which would be incompatible with the ſafety of the commonwealth."

In the third paragraph of the report it is ſaid, "it does not appear who the petitioners are, whether aliens, non-jurors, &c." In the fourth, they are ſtiled "countrymen." In the fifth, they are called "ſubjects, and owe obedience to the laws, notwithſtanding they have no ſhare in the elections." Now the ſeventh ſection (as I have ſhewn before) enjoins all elections to be free," and the eighth ſection, "that every member hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and that no man is bound by any laws, but ſuch as he has given his own conſent, or that of his legal Repreſentatives." Is this not a difference of opinion between the Conſtitution and the conduct of the Legiſlature? "contrary indeed to common ſenſe and the fundamental principles of the revolution;" from whence I may venture to aſk the impartial part of the "community," if the committee were proper judges in the caſe before them.

Having nearly waded thro' the committee's report, I ſhall give their concluſion. "Inſtead of the petitioners acknowledging thier paſt miſconduct, expreſſing their ſorrow and penitence, promiſing amendment, and humbly praying forgiveneſs, they have in the moſt arrogant manner arraigned the laws and juſtice of their country, and charged it as a grievance that they are not permitted to govern a ſtate, &c. In fine, the moſt favorable conſtruction we can make for theſe men is, that they are blind, and have put themſelves under the guidance of blind leaders."

Is this the language of freemen? Are not freemen aſhamed to acknowledge the repreſentation, either principals or committee? Humanity bluſhes at the idea.

The polite nations of Europe have been aſtoniſhed, that amidſt the din and confuſion of war, the ſciences have been cultivated, and many elegant pieces written in America on the rights and privileges of the ſubject, and on liberty in general. But what will they think of the elegant compoſition here ſpoken of? Without "arrogance" I may ſay, that when they come to reckon up the number, they will leave out the memorable report of the Aſſembly's committee on the teſt-law, for the year 1785.

The cauſe of the non-jurors of Pennſylvania, tho' local, is a common cauſe, in which every man in America, who is not loſt to the finer feelings of humanity and freedom, is intereſted. The perſecution of the Hugenots in France attracted the attention of the proteſtant powers in Europe in their behalf. The deprivation of the charter rights of the town of Boſton, and the ſuſpenſion of the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, by the tyranny of Britain, were thought objects worthy of conteſt by the freemen of America, and laid the foundation of the late glorious revolution. How much more does it become the freemen of our ſiſter ſtates (as they are free themſelves) to attempt the deliverance of above 40,000 male inhabitants of Pennſylvania, who are abridged of all the rights and privileges granted to them by the conſtitution, and the principles of the ſaid revolution.

Whatever may be the fate of the non-jurors, application for a reſtoration of their rights, torn from them by the hand of deſpotiſm, they ſtill lay claim to by the conſtitution. To the voice of freemen they alſo appeal, and are happy in the reflection (notwithſtanding they are now treated as ſlaves) that poſterity will be proud that men have been found bold enough to aſſert their rights, and that juſtice in the event may make them riſe ſuperior to all their enemies.

A NON-JUROR.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1785.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania will meet at their Room, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 20th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges, under this Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. G. Secretary.

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry.

A Quantity of ANTIGUA RUM,

Alſo, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. common and fine drawn Nails, 11 by 9, and 10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Sad Irons, Engliſh Scythes, Twine and Sail Duck. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of John Reynell, deceaſed, his late MANSION HOUSE and LOT, ſituate at the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets.

THE Houſe is about fifty feet upon Front and forty-two feet upon Walnut-ſtreet, is three ſtories high, has four large rooms on a floor, and three ceiled rooms in the garret, the entries and ſtair-caſe are very convenient, and the cellars under the whole are large, the partition walls are of nine inch brick to the garret floor, which is a great ſecurity againſt fire: There is a piazza and large kitchen adjoining, with a vault and cellar under both, over the kitchen are two ceiled rooms, and a pump of good water at the door: The yard is convenient and paved, under it are two vaults, ſuppoſed to contain about thirty cords of wood. At a corner of the lot (detached from the other buildings) is a brick tenement, fit for an office, or ſmall family to live in. The whole lot whereon theſe improvements are, is about fifty feet ſix inches on Front, and ninety-ſix feet on Walnut-ſtreet. The houſe is well ſituated for health, and perhaps not exceeded by any for buſineſs in the city. For terms apply to

June 6, 1785. § JOSHUA HOWELL, SAMUEL COATS, or JOSEPH PASCHAL, } Executors.

All perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN REYNELL, deceaſed, are again requeſted to make payment to the above Executors.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets,

FORGE hammers, ſmiths anvils and vizes, nails, ſprigs, and ſcrews of all ſorts, carpenters, ſmiths, coopers, ſaddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and ſaddlery, braſs caps for wheels, harneſs buckles, and glaſs rollers, ſpring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil ſtones and fiſh ſkins, locks, hinges and bolts, ſpades and ſhovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, ſhovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea-kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire-ſteels, japanned, ſteel and ſilvered ſnuffers and candleſticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baſkets, cork ſcrews, butchers and cork ſcrew ſteels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and braſs cocks, braſs cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and bruſhes, painters, hearth, houſe and cloath bruſhes, large and ſmall ſcale-beams, with and without diſhes, ſteelyards, money ſcales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, twelve doors above the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He hopes, by ſtrict punctuality to his cuſtomers, and the greateſt attention to procure the beſt materials, to merit a continuance of the very favourable encouragement he has experienced ſince his commencement in buſineſs.

He has for SALE, a neat aſſortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Trinkets.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to ſaid buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age, of reputable connexions.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1785. †

York county, May 27, 1785.

IN purſuance of the Acts of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to SALE, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, at the COURT-HOUSE in York-Town, 20 Acres of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Mount-Pleaſant townſhip, in the county of York aforeſaid, it being part of a larger tract of 360 Acres, late the property of Edward Haggen, deceaſed, and ſold for arrears of taxes, by

WILLIAM COCHRAN, BENJAMIN TYSON, MICHAEL HAHN, } Commiſſioners.

†

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Perkiomen and Skippack townſhips, Montgomery county, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, a black HORSE, between 5 and 6 years old, near 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall ſnip, ſome ſaddle-marks, has alſo a ſmall lump on one of his ribs, ſuppoſed to be on the right ſide, which may be plainly felt, a long ſwitch tail, paces a little, trots and canters well. Any perſon ſecuring the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 3, 1785. § JACOB UMSTAT.

Penn's Neck, Salem county, May 30, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d day of January laſt, a Negro Man, named CATO, but is likely to change his name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; has well ſhaped legs and feet for a negro: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, the fore parts of his waiſtcoat are blue and the backs white, buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, thick ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he was born in Guinea, but talks good Engliſh; he chops and ditches, as well as farming; he is left handed, and has a tooth in the roof of his mouth; he loves ſtrong liquor, and is very apt to ſwear. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by THOMAS CARNEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned to take off ſaid negro, and thoſe going to the back country are alſo forbid. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 23d inſtant, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named HUGH DENNIS, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, about 20 years old, very fond of liquor, had on and took with him a cloth coloured homeſpun coat and jacket, tow trowſers, two pair of grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, &c. Whoever will ſecure the above lad in any goal, in Pennſylvania, Delaware or Jerſey, ſhall have the above reward. †

Salem, May 24, 1785. JOHN ROWAN.

LONDON.

April 1---24. An order has been ſent to Ireland for two more regiments on that eſtabliſhment to be prepared to embark for foreign ſervice; the number now going abroad from the ſiſter kingdom amounts therefore to 4,800 men, of which 3000 are going to the Leeward Iſlands, where, on the exchange of the garriſons, there is to be an augmentation of 300 men in the iſland of Antigua, 250 at St. Kitt's, 200 at Barbados, 150 at St. Vincent's (and proportionably in the other ſmaller iſlands) more than on the late peace eſtabliſhment.---The reaſon of this is, that the French have not reduced the number of ſoldiers in the iſland of Martinico; and at St. Lucia they are collecting a garriſon nearly equal to that which was there at the breaking out of the laſt war.---The garriſons of Jamaica are alſo to be augmented with a whole regiment and a company of artillery, according to the plan of agreement between Adminiſtration and the Governor, Lord Dunmore: The ſoldiers are, however, to be employed as labourers on the new intended fortifications, which are to be commenced building as ſoon as poſſible after the new Governor arrives there.

Within theſe few days a variety of curious experiments have been tried on animals, by way of amputation, and ſevering the leading muſcular arteries, with an intent of inſtantly ſtopping the effuſion of blood, and uniting the divided arteries. Theſe experiments, which have been numerous, have been lately tried; two of them were of ſuch a ſingular nature, that they are worthy of public notice: The one was the amputation of the hind-leg of a half-grown pig; the blood was inſtantly ſtopped, and the animal ſeemed to be very little affected. The other was a dog, the head being almoſt ſevered off, but the windpipe ſaved; and, however ſtrange it may appear, the animal ran about the ſtreets the ſame day, the medical application, with a bandage, being the only care that was taken for its preſervation.

Some few days ago, at a ſmall village in Lancaſhire, a man (if it is not a proſtitution of the word to call him one) undertook for a trifling wager to eat, at a ſingle meal, a gooſe, weighing nine pounds, made into a pye, the paſte of which weighed not leſs than eight, in all ſeventeen pounds, the whole of which he rendered inviſible in leſs than one hour, with apparent eaſe, and drank a proportionable quantity of liquor.

The 65th regiment is now ready to embark for Ireland, to relieve the 8th regiment in Canada; the other corps there, viz. the 25th, 31ſt, 34th, 44th and 53d, are not likely to be relieved till 1787, except the 44th, which is to be replaced by another regiment next ſpring.

We have juſt heard, from good authority, that peace is concluded between the Emperor and the Dutch.---*Gen. Even. Poſt.*

On Friday evening, about ſix o'clock, a new Aquatic Balloon was ſunk a little above Weſtminſter Bridge; the inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air; the balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interim, two ſignals were made; the firſt denoted that all was well; but the ſecond, that he wanted aſſiſtance: Upon which the boatmen, who attended, inſtantly hauled up the balloon, and found the man nearly drowned. It ſeems that through ſome miſtake the water got in.

We are authoriſed to tell our readers that Lord Dunmore is certainly appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The French Court has iſſued orders to prepare an encampment for a conſiderable body of troops in French Flanders. The King of Pruſſia has begun to form two encampments. The Empreſs of Ruſſia will follow the example of her neighbours; even the Turks begin marching troops towards Bender. From the movements of theſe different powers there is great reaſon to expect a general war in a few months.

COUNT ZAMBECCARI'S *Account of his Ærial Voyage preformed on Wedneſday the 23d of laſt March:*

The Balloon went in the direction of S. W. by S. and rapidly; that in 20 minutes time it was ſo far removed as to be juſt diſcernible in the ſky, which was very clear: the violence of the wind during the filling of the balloon not only damaged the net in various parts, but likewiſe broke the glaſs at the lower part of the machine, through which the ſtring of the valve paſſed, in conſequence of which a piece of ſilk was haſtily adapted to ſtop the aperture, in doing which, the ſtring of the valve was left within the balloon, ſo that there was no method left of opening the valve, and conſequently of deſcending at pleaſure; and as the balloon had a great degree of levity, it aſcended continually till it had paſſed far above the clouds. Here the ſun ſhone very bright, and the vivifying heat of its rays rendered the air agreeably warm; but whilſt we were admiring the ſublime proſpect, three of the cords which held the boat gave way, almoſt at the ſame time, which accident, added to the Admiral's deſire of approaching nearer to the ſurface of the earth, determined me to uſe every poſſible means to deſcend; and as it was out of my power to open the valve at the top of the balloon, I thought proper to cut the ſilk tubes, which immediately gave the neceſſary exit to the inflammable air, as the balloon was already much diſtended, and in order to accelerate this evacuation I threw overboard the remaining ſack of ſand, imagining that the balloon, being lightened, would aſcend much higher; the inflammable air of courſe rarefying itſelf farther and farther, would come out more eaſily, and afterwards, the leaſt degree of cold would determine the machine to deſcend. The balloon went ſo high, that the clouds appeared at a great diſtance below, and the quickſilver in the barometer fell to 20.8 inches, whereas on earth it ſtood at about 30.4 inches. In deſcending we paſſed through a denſe cloud, which poured ſnow upon us, and felt very cold. At laſt we deſcended rather rapidly, but quite ſafe, at 35 minutes after 4 o'clock, in a ploughed field about three miles beyond Kinsfield, near Horſham, Suſſex, diſtant 35 miles from London, which diſtance was travelled in leſs than one hour. The balloon, boat, &c. being properly ſecured, we ſet off for London, where we arrived at eleven o'clock the ſame evening. Three remarkable obſervations were made during the ærial excurſion, which the limits of a news-paper will barely allow to be mentioned: the firſt is, the balloon kept continually turning round its vertical axis, generally very ſlow, ſometimes ſo rapidly, as to make each revolution in about 4 or 5 ſeconds. The ſecond is, a peculiar noiſe was heard among the clouds, ſometimes like what is produced by the wind among the trees, though of a ſhriller tone. And laſtly, in deſcending through the clouds, which was very rapidly, we felt a conſiderable cold wind, which agitated the looſe ropes, and other things about the machine.---The difference between 30.4 inches and 20.8 inches in the heighth of the barometer, is, according to Mr. de Luc, equivalent to 10,000 feet, or 3,332 yards of elevation.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant, James Brown, alias John Baſs, condemned to die for the horrid Murder of Captain Thomas Groves, and Thomas and John Brown, two young Lads, on board of a Veſſel bound to this Port from Wye-River, (on the 16th of Auguſt) was executed at Talbot Court-Houſe, on the Eaſtern Shore, and gibbeted the next Day, on the Southern Point of Kent-Iſland. This unhappy Man acknowledged the Juſtice of his Sentence, and made moſt full and ample Confeſſion that he alone was guilty of the Murder, to Samuel Bond, Eſq; High Sheriff of the ſaid County, who committed the ſame to Writing, exhibiting a truly awful and affecting Picture of the Bitterneſs and Miſery ever attendant on wicked and barbarous Deeds, of which the above was one of the moſt premeditated, ſhocking and bloody.

The Malefactor behaved at the Place of Execution with great Contrition, and with remarkable Humility and Energy implored Pardon of GOD and Man, begging that all would be warned by his dreadful Fate from embruing their Hands in the innocent Blood of their Fellow Creatures----as an all-ſeeing and avenging GOD would never permit ſuch to eſcape the juſt Puniſhments due to their attrocious Crimes.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

The late arrivals from London have brought us papers to the 10th of April, at which time hoſtilities had not commenced on the continent, although appearances ſeemed to indicate that event to be at no great diſtance. The advances to an accommodation with the Emperor, made by the States General, ſeem to come very ſhort of the views of that politic and ambitious monarch. The extent of his dominions, and the numerous and diſtant cantonments of his troops, render it neceſſary nevertheleſs, that he ſhould ſeem to favour negociation, and liſten to the advice of his good brother of France, while his armies are in motion from every corner of the empire, to give the moſt effectual ſupport to his pretenſions. The inclement ſeaſon of the year, the rebellion in Wallachia, and the interference of the Court of Verſailles, have hitherto occaſioned a cautiouſneſs and circumſpection in his movements, which have been miſtaken for timidity, but the two former of thoſe obſtacles removed, if we augur rightly, Joſeph will ſhortly diſplay his reſources to the prejudice of the Batavians. In the moſt effectual aſſiſtance from the Empreſs, it appears that he may reckon with the firmeſt reliance, and the menaces of the aged Pruſſian, whom he has already baffled in the field, ſeems to give him but little diſquietude.

The attention of Great-Britain and Ireland appears to be directed to one object, the adjuſtment of the commercial intercourſe between the two nations. Mr. Pitt had no ſooner re-echoed in the Britiſh Parliament the propoſitions made in that of the ſiſter kingdom, by the Iriſh Secretary, than the whole body of manufacturers, from John-o'-Grot's Houſe to the Land's-End, took the alarm, and formed themſelves in Conventions, Committees, Chambers of Manufacturers, &c. for the purpoſe of petitioning Parliament againſt the propoſed ſyſtem. Mr. Pitt, baited on one hand by the coalitions, and aſſailed on the other by thoſe numerous aſſociations, has hitherto however had the addreſs to conduct himſelf to the general ſatisfaction of the liberal and enlightened part of the nation, by allowing time for the fulleſt and faireſt diſcuſſion of the ſubject, and liſtening to every information, from every quarter, reſpecting it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

Extract of a letter from London, April 6.

"The time is arrived for the diſcuſſion of ſundry very momentous and important articles, in the Houſe of Commons, all extremely delicate and tender in themſelves, conſequently difficult if not dangerous in the execution, viz. a commercial treaty with Ireland, a reform of our own internal conſtitution of government, and a new regulation of our finances. Nothing can put us into ſuch an advantageous condition for treating with any body of men, foreign or domeſtic, as an internal renovation of a ſound conſtitution and wholeſome regulation among ourſelves. We ſhould hereby become more fit and able to treat, and more powerful and prevailing in our negociations; for the parties concerned would treat with more alacrity, cordiality and condeſcenſion towards us, when thus renovated and re-invigorated by every vital principle of our excellent conſtitution, admired by all Europe in theory, but lamented as loſt in practice, even among us who make ſo much boaſt of it. Let them but ſee that we poſſeſs in reality what we profeſs, and they will both fear and love us, and earneſtly covet a cloſe and indiſſoluble bond of union with us, civil, political and commercial."

Extract of a letter from London, February 9, 1785.

"Your friends in this country read, with great diſtreſs, the accounts of your diſtractions, eſpecially in Pennſylvania. The conduct of your Aſſembly in breaking up buſineſs, rather than relieve the conſcientious part of the community by repealing your teſt-laws, has hurt you with all wiſe and good men. Nothing but union and univerſal toleration will make you a great people. In the mean while, the ſpirit of emigration is checked. Thouſands of induſtrious farmers and others, who reſolved during the war to end their days with you, have now determined to prefer certain to uncertain evils."

Friday laſt the Halifax Packet arrived at New-York with the April mail from Falmouth.

It was expected that ſoon after the departure of the Hallifax packet Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lanſdown) would be promoted to the head of the Treaſury, vice Mr. Pitt, who is to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer. This arrangement was, many months ago, agreed on with Chancellor Lord Thurlow, at a negociation at Aix-la-Chapelle, but a letter by the packet of the 9th of April mentions, that the oppoſition from the Britiſh manufacturers to Mr. Pitt's Iriſh propoſitions will oblige that gentleman to abandon them, and may probably drive him from the helm of adminiſtration; ſo unſtable is the ſituation of even the moſt popular premier in that country.

A caution to ſeamen.---Captain Gillis, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfaſt, on his laſt voyage from America, diſcovered an iſland or large rock, in lat. 57 : 25, off the iſland of Tory, N. E. coaſt of Ireland, 65 leagues,---which iſland or rock is not deſcribed in any of the charts. It ſeems to be of conſiderable dimenſions, and at a diſtance wears a conical appearance.----A range of ſunken rocks branches to the eaſtward of the above iſland for three or four miles, which is highly dangerous for veſſels to approach.

On the 28th ult. died, at Blockley, WILLIAM YOUNG, ſenior, a native of Germany, in the 73d year of his age. His piety and benevolence characteriſed him the ſincere chriſtian, and his liberality of ſentiments and manners beſpoke him truly the gentleman. Virtues and accompliſhments ſo exalted will tranſmit his name to poſterity with veneration and love.

Died at Chriſtiana-bridge the 28th ult. in the 52d year of his age, the hon. SAMUEL PATTERSON, Eſq; a Member of the Privy Council, Brigadier-general of Militia, Continental Loan-officer, and Treaſurer to the Delaware ſtate.

Tho' this gentleman's hoſpitality and ſocial qualities will make his loſs regretted by thoſe who enjoyed the pleaſure of his acquaintance, yet the moſt illuſtrious trait in his character was that of the firm unſhaken patriot. Throughout the late war, which was crowned with the moſt glorious revolution in the annals of mankind, he acted in a very diſtinguiſhed line; in the commencement of it he took an immediate and decided part with that numerous and generous band of patriots the whigs of America: Neither the moſt gloomy appearances of our public affairs, nor very conſiderable private loſſes, ever removed his confidence or ſuſpended his exertions in purſuit of the noble object for which we contended, being always ready, both in the public councils of the ſtate and in the field, to evince his zeal for the preſervation of his country and her invaded rights.

He filled with reputation and the moſt unſullied integrity the various offices to which he was ſo deſervedly appointed; and having lived with honour to himſelf and advantage to his country, even under the diſpenſation of a painful and lingering illneſs, he ſupported the proſpect of a final ſeparation with becoming fortitude.

"Not friends alone ſuch obſequies deplore,
"They make, and juſtly too, a country mourn."

WHEREAS MARY COWAN unjuſtly obtained a Note of the Subſcriber for the ſum of *Twenty-five Pounds*, bearing date the 17th of February, 1784. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

Wilmington, May 31, 1785. † DAVID PARK.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of May laſt, a grey HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, was ſhod all round. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD, in the Northern Liberties townſhip. §

To the Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſemby met,

The Memorial of the Committee of Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT it has been conſidered and lamented as a fundamental defect, in the conſtitution of Congreſs, that a full and entire power over the commerce of the United States, has not been given to that body; no concern common to many being conducted to a good end, but by a unity of councils.

Hence it is, that the intercourſes of the States are liable to be perplexed and injured by various and diſcordant regulations, inſtead of that harmony of meaſures on which the particular, as well as general intereſts depend, productive of mutual diſguſts and alienation amongſt the ſeveral members of the Empire.

But the more certain inconveniences foreſeen, and now experimentally felt, flow from the unequal footing this circumſtance puts us on with other nations, and by which we ſtand in a very ſingular and diſadvantageous ſituation; for while the whole of our trade is laid open to theſe nations, they are at liberty to limit us to ſuch branches of their's as intereſt or policy may dictate, unreſtrained by any apprehenſions, as long as the power remains ſeverally with the States, of being met and oppoſed by any conſiſtent and effectual reſtrictions on our part. And accordingly we at this time are under the effects of European ſyſtems, which, abridging us of the moſt beneficial parts of the commerce we had with them, ungenerouſly invite us to thoſe only which have a tendency eventually to impoveriſh and weaken our country. However tenacious ſome of the States may hitherto have been of the privilege in queſtion, it is impoſſible not to ſee, that it cannot be longer reſtrained, but at the expence of the general welfare. We conſequently are not without hopes, that a recommendation from Congreſs to the States, to veſt that body with the neceſſary powers over the commerce of the United States, would be well received on their part. It is therefore the prayer of your Memorialiſts, that your Honourable Houſe would endeavour to procure ſuch a recommendation from Congreſs, giving aſſurances at the ſame time of a diſpoſition in the mercantile intereſts of Pennſylvania, favourable thereto.

Thomas Fitzſimons, *John Nixon*,
Charles Pettit, *John Wilcocks*,
John Roſs, *Samuel Howell*,
Iſaac Hazleburſt, *George Clymer*,
Mordecai Lewis, *Clement Biddle*,
Tench Coxe, *Richard Wells*.
John M. Neſbitt,

April 6, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Friday, April 8, 1785. A. M.

THE Memorial of the Committee of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, read April 6th, was read the ſecond time; whereupon,

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the privilege in the degree hitherto retained by the States individually, of controuling and regulating their own trade, is no longer compatible with the general intereſts and welfare of the United States; reaſon and experience clearly evincing, that ſuch privilege is productive of mutual inconveniencies and injuries among ourſelves, and that the ſyſtems of ſeveral nations, by which our Merchants are excluded from the moſt beneficial branches of their commerce, whilſt the whole of ours is laid open to them, cannot be conſiſtently or effectually counteracted but by a unity of councils, in the great Repreſentative Body of the United States.

Reſolved therefore, That Congreſs be requeſted to deviſe ſuch a ſyſtem of commercial powers as they ought neceſſarily to be inveſted with, to be recommended to the States, and that Congreſs be aſſured of finding the moſt ſuitable diſpoſition on the part of Pennſylvania to comply therewith.

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Juſt imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern,---A general Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS.

[Particulars in our next.]

BY virtue of two certain Writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate partly in Colebrook-dale, and part in Douglas townſhip, in Berks county, adjoining lands now or late of Charles Mifflin, Valentine Kehly, Owen Evans, Thomas Rutter and others, containing 185 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of John Cleaver, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Reading, June 4, 1785. PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from Cornwall Furnace, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh Servant, named ROBERT EARLEY, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round ſhouldered, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, grey eyes and black hair. Had on and took with him, a coarſe grey upper jacket, under ditto, a new pair tow linen trowſers, one pair ditto, partly wore, an old felt hat, and old ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs, and pretend to be a ſchoolmaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ CURTIS GRUBB.

May 30, 1785.

RAN away on Saturday, the 4th of June, a German ſervant, named JOHN LAWRENCE BICKING, by trade a baker, but underſtands waiting and dreſſing hair, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale faced, pretty well built, wears his own brown hair tied, his eyes grey, inclining to blue; he had on and took with him a fine cloth ſurtout, a light coloured cloth coatee, two waiſtcoats, one red and one green ſtriped with white, corduroy and cloth breeches, brown thread ſtockings, ſilver or plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, a cocked hat, one or two ſilk handkerchiefs, brown and white ſhirts. He is fond of company and liquor, ſpeaks Engliſh badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amſterdam) laſt fall. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward.

Philad. June 6, 1785. TENCH COXE.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within about 4 miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of MINERAL WATERS, the ſubſcriber has at a conſiderable expence erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Dr. Ruſh and Dr. Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen called hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont water, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the Phyſicians of the city of Philadelphia, WHEN and in WHAT DISEASES and in WHAT QUANTITIES to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate water has rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, thoſe waters have in many inſtances cured tetters and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſings-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

Breakfaſts, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light ſtage-waggon will ſet off every morning (Sundays excepted) at ſix o'clock, after the firſt of June, till the firſt of October, from the ſign of the Green Tree, in Race-ſtreet.

The public may be aſſured that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

GEORGE ESTERLY.

May 30, 1785.

P. S. For the uſe of the baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for One Month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage, going and coming, will be Three Shillings.

NEW BOOK-STORE.

THOMAS DOBSON

Has removed from Front-ſtreet to Second-ſtreet, two doors north of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he is juſt opening for ſale, a very extenſive collection of BOOKS, in various branches of literature; they are in general excellent editions, and in the freſheſt and moſt elegant bindings: Thoſe who are pleaſed to honour him with their orders may depend on the utmoſt attention and the genteeleſt uſage. From the regular ſupplies which he expects of all new publications of merit, he hopes for a continuance of that favour of the generous public which he has already experienced.

Among others, T. DOBSON has juſt received the following new medical BOOKS:

1. Bell's Syſtem of Surgery.
2. Fourcroy's Elementary Lectures on Chemiſtry and natural Hiſtory, tranſlated from the French, with notes and illuſtrations by the tranſlator, forming a complete courſe of thoſe two ſciences, 2 large volumes, 8vo.
3. Dickinſon's Enquiry into the nature and cauſes of Fevers.
4. Irving's Experiments on the Red and Quill Peruvian Bark, being the diſſertations which gained the firſt prize, given by the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, for the year 1784.
5. Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic; the only complete edition publiſhed and corrected by the Doctor himſelf, 4 volumes, large 8vo.
6. The Chirurgical works of the celebrated Percival Pott, beſt edition; to which is added in this edition only, and to be found in no other. 1. His Remarks on the operation of amputation. 2. Remarks on the palſy of the lower limbs, and curvature of the ſpine. 3. Farther Remarks on the uſeleſs ſtate of the lower limbs, with elegant plates, 3 large vols. 8vo.

Alſo juſt come to hand, a few Scotch Almanacks for the year 1785.

At the above ſtore may be had, a variety of writing paper, quills, ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

THE ſubſcriber informs the PUBLIC, that he intends to ride POST, from the Borough of Reading, to the City of Philadelphia. To leave George Feather's in ſaid borough, every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock; and Michael Hays, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, above Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, at 10 o'clock, for at leaſt ſix months next enſuing. All perſons having any commands to and from the city may depend on being punctually ſerved, by their obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES COTTER.

N. B. All perſons having any juſt demands againſt the ſubſcriber may call at either of the above houſes in ſixty days after the date hereof, where he will attend, to adjuſt the ſame. And all perſons indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, An Iriſh Servant Man, named JOHN NEELES, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with ſhort black hair, a little curled, and ſpeaks a little broken. Had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coatee, with wooden buttons; a red and green camblet jacket, with a piece ſet in under the arms, down the ſides, and green mohair buttons; a brown linſey ditto, with wooden buttons; two or three ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one pair of leather breeches, three pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, one of them ſtrong double ſoaled, with ſtrings in them, the other with braſs buckles; two wool hats, one almoſt new, the other half worn. He came into the country laſt ſummer, in the ſhip Sifters, from Sligo.

Alſo ran away ſome conſiderable time ago, one NEALE CARLTON, who often changes his name to Hugh Carlton, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, is a bold impudent fellow, very talkative, with black curled hair, a good deal marked with the ſmall-pox, a remarkable white ſpeck in one of his eyes, and walks a good deal ſtooping. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for John Neeles, and for the other Six, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 10, 1785. ¶ RICHARD JONES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

A *SCHOOL-MASTER,*

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with ſuitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. ctf.

Briſtol Borough, Bucks county, May 28.

STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a grey horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, round bodied, ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, 11 years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected to have ſtole the horſe is an Iriſh ſervant, named James Lawſon, by trade a cooper, much marked with the ſmall-pox, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 years old. It is thought he will ſell him, as he was ſcarce of money. §

Eaſton, May 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate in ſaid town, containing in front 55 feet, and in depth 240, ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven ſhillings ſterling yearly, late the property of John Spangenberg; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Virginia, Richmond, April 4, 1785.

THE Commiſſioners appointed agreeable to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, directing the ſale of certain public LANDS, known by the name of GOSPORT, hereby give notice, That the ſame will be diſpoſed of at public SALE, to the higheſt bidders, in Lots, not exceeding one quarter of an acre each, on the premiſes, on the third THURSDAY in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will be continued from day to day, until the ſale ſhall be compleated.----Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with two approved ſecurities; if prompt payment is made, ſix per cent. will be diſcounted.----The money ariſing from this ſale being appropriated to the payment of debts due by this ſtate, to perſons who are not citizens thereof, certain warrants granted to thoſe creditors for their claims againſt the public, directing their receipt in payment for the Goſport Lands, and counterſigned by the Governor, will be accepted at the ſale, or in diſcharge of the bonds granted by the purchaſers, provided ſuch payment is made on or before the day ſuch bonds become due.

Goſport is ſituate on the ſouthern branch of Elizabeth River, near to Norfolk, and contiguous to the thriving town of Portſmouth, to which it is annexed by law as part of the ſaid town, and will be laid off in Lots, with ſtreets, as nearly parallel to the ſtreets laid off in Portſmouth, as circumſtances will admit. The goodneſs of the harbour, and the depth of water cloſe to the ſhore, which will admit the largeſt merchant ſhips to load, and where ſhips of the line of battle have frequently hove down, render this place ſuperior to any in the ſtate for building large ſhips, and erecting wharves, and is deemed equal in ſituation with any in Virginia for commercial purpoſes; it is more convenient than Norfolk to the North-Carolina trade, and has as eaſy a communication with the waters of Cheſapeak Bay, with the advantages of a ſafer harbour and deeper water, and the canal propoſed to unite the waters of North-Carolina with the Cheſapeak will greatly enhance the value of thoſe lands. About 300 lots will be laid off, 30 of which will be prime water lots, the whole forming an agreeable and convenient ſituation for a conſiderable commercial town.

WILLIAM RONALD,
EDWARD CARRINGTON, } Comm'rs.
BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

The NEW STAGES

Will begin to run on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, from

Philadelphia to New-York.

THE Proprietors thereof beg leave to inform the public, that they will perform the journey in one day, and every day, Sundays only excepted. The Stage-office is to be kept at Mr. FRANCIS LEE's in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of the New Indian Queen, where paſſengers will pleaſe to enter their names the day before, as the Stage will ſtart preciſely at 4 o'clock in the morning. The fare for each paſſenger, allowing 14lb. weight of baggage, will be FOUR DOLLARS to Newark, and the ſame for 150 weight of baggage. The paſſengers may go either by the way of Newark to Powles-Hook, as the ferries are much ſhorter or ſafer, or by way of the Point, as they ſhall chuſe. Paſſengers may be aſſured that they ſhall be well treated, and every indulgence granted, that can be expected in ſo quick a paſſage. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered as under their care if they are preſent; otherwiſe the Stage owners hold themſelves accountable if any ſhould be loſt, being firſt regularly entered in the Stage books, and paid for; unavoidable accidents only excepted. As the New Stage ſhall not be over crouded, it is agreed that not more then ten paſſengers ſhall be admitted at one time, and but a ſmall proportion of baggage.

The public is farther informed, that neat Light Waggons are preparing, and will be ready in a few days, to be fixed at each ſtage, to accommodate any ſelect company, or take any extra paſſengers, that may wiſh to have a longer time and more indulgence on the road.

F. LEE, A. M'ELROY,
J. HOLME, R. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1785.

N. B. The ſubſcribers would wiſh to confer with any ſpirited gentlemen to the ſouthward, that will extend the new line of Stages to Baltimore, and as much farther as they ſhall think fit. Mr. LEE is ready to treat with any gentleman on the ſubject, and to take the firſt Stage on the road. He has elegant horſes and chairs to let.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 13th inſt. a black HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, paces and trots, but moſt natural to pacing, he is a little ſhy of his ears when bridling; branded on the ſhoulder and thigh G V D. Three Dollars will be given, and reaſonable charges for the horſe only, and the above reward for horſe and thief, upon conviction, by me § GODFREY VANDERIN.

May 20, 1785.

WAS FOUND on the plantation of John Witmer, ſenior, in Lampeter townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, ſome time in April laſt, a BAG, with a number of pieces of dry goods, ſuch as ſilk handkerchiefs, Joans ſpinning, &c. The owner is deſired to call on the ſubſcriber, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN WITMER, ſenior.

May 19, 1785. ¶

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,

For a term not exceeding TEN Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, adjoining the Friend's ſchool-houſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew a plot of the ſame.

ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 19th of April laſt, a very dark brown, or black GELDING, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, without mark or brand, trots and gallops, and is well broke to the road; he alſo goes well in a carriage. He is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a Negroe man, named Andrew, who left the neighbourhood about that time, and is ſaid to be now in or near Wilmington. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE POUNDS to any perſon who will bring ſaid horſe home, and all reaſonable charges; alſo a further Reward of FIVE POUNDS for the detection of the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

JOHN WARD, ſon of Peregrine.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 9, 1785.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of April, from Dubartes Shepherd, living near James's river, in Botetourt county, Virginia, a Negroe man, named CHARLES, but ſuppoſed to have changed his name. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtrong made, with large hands and very large feet, and when he laughs or ſmiles his eyes appear very ſmall; he is not ſo black as ſome Negroes. It is thought he will pretend to have been ſet free by the people called Quakers.

The ſubſcriber, having purchaſed him running, will give Fifteen Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, to any perſon that will ſecure and bring ſaid Negroe to him, in Albemarle county, or Ten Pounds reward for ſecuring him in any goal, on ſhortly giving notice thereof to

May 24, 1785. GEORGE NICHOLAS.

N. B. A letter ſent to Richmond, directed for ſaid George Nicholas, living in Charlotte's-Vale-Town, Albemarle Court-Houſe, will quickly come to hand. ¶

IN purſuance of the powers given to us by the Supreme Court, we hereby give public notice, that we ſhall meet on Wedneſday, the 15th day of June, at Patrick Byrnes's Tavern, in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to aſcertain and ſettle the demands of the creditors of a certain BRASSINE, now in the goal of Philadelphia county; at which time and place, all the ſaid creditors are hereby notified to attend, in order that they may be intitled to a diſtribution of monies of the ſaid Braſſine, paid into the Supreme Court for the benefit of his creditors.

SAMUEL MILES,
May 21, 1785. ‖ JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,
JOHN CHALONER.

SIX thouſand acres of patented LAND to be diſpoſed of for merchandize or caſh, ſituated in Penn's Valley, near the Bald Eagle, about 30 miles above Sunſbury. Said land has on it a fine ſtream of water, ſufficient for a number of mill-ſeats, and is reported to be in general very good, and to have an iron mine on it. For terms, apply to THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a paſture lot, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, on Third-ſtreet, in the night of the 18th inſtant, a ſorrel GELDING, with a blaze in his face, two white feet, a ſhort mane and ſwitch tail, about 14 hands high, trots and canters: Alſo a bay MARE, with a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, with a black main and tail, about 14 hands high, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, if ſtrayed, and delivers them to the PRINTERS hereof, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for either; if ſtolen, and the thief or thieves apprehended, ſo that they may be convicted thereof, ſhall be entitled to a Reward of SIX POUNDS. May 23, 1785.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about four weeks ago, a black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, branded behind C. A. continental marks, and before P. P. paces, and carries her head low, has a ſhort tail, with an ear-mark on the back part of the ear, ſome ſaddle-marks, a thick mane, ſmall hoofs, and was ſhod all round, about 14 hands high, very thick and chunky. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ¶ CHARLES STILL.

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, May 21, 1785.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, county of Montgomery, on the night of the 17th of January laſt, a likely bay MARE, 14 and an half hands high, branded W. H. on the near buttock, both hind feet white to the fetlock joints, has a ſtar and ſnip, ſwitch tail, carries well, trots and canters, about 7 years old, three quarters blooded. Any perſon apprehending the thief and mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward upon conviction of the thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only.

Likewiſe came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of May inſt. a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, has a ſtar in her forehead, low carriage, and long tail, is about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 17, 1785. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 27th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, ſix years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, four white feet, and a ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. § HADLEY BROWN.

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